Western Carolinian.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1831. XII.....NO. 603.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRAVO—*A tale by the author of "The Spy," "The Red Rover," "The Water Witch," &c.* CAREY & LEA, Philadelphia, 1831.—This new novel from the pen of our countryman—COOPER—will win new laurels for him. It is full of dramatic interest—"hair breadth escapes"—animated and bustling scenes on the canals, in the prisons, on the Rialto, in the Adriatic, and in the streets of Venice. The plots of the secret Tribunal, the counterplots of Don Camillo, the singular acts of JACOPO the Bravo, his success in rescuing Donna Violetta, are all described in that dashing style and language for which Cooper is characterised. In picturing the movements of the Gondolas, the author is peculiarly felicitous. Whenever he discourses of scenes on the water, he is perfectly at home. The character of the Bravo is a singular compound of fatuity and art—of recklessness and sagacity—of generosity and folly—of bravery and weakness. The great aim of the author is to give a picture of the Venetian oligarchy—their selfishness—their cruelty—their art—their cold blooded inhumanity, and their refined species of Mechiavelism. The scene in which Jacopo undergoes an examination before the three Grand Inquisitors, is extremely well managed. The manner in which the characters are drawn out, keeps up an intense interest. The termination however, of the plot, is altogether unsatisfactory. The notion of "poetical justice" as it is called by the critics, is entirely violated.—After being entertained with the efforts and energy and arts of a hero—after keeping his company in various hard rubs and hazardous adventures, it is quite melancholy to find him coolly beheaded while the less interesting personages of the tale are happily disposed of.

This novel of "The Bravo" is Cooper's first born in a new class. Paul Clifford was among the first of this kind which attracted great attention. The Bravo—as does Paul Clifford—contains fearful pictures of the destruction of human rights and human happiness, by vicious systems of government and laws. The effects of bad laws and aristocratic authority, are shown to lead to private crime—public robbery—and violent ends. Cooper has made an admirable selection of his topics, his plots, his characters, &c. to catch the popular feeling at present existing in England; and the Bravo will undoubtedly be very popular across the water,—here it only requires to be known to be read with the utmost avidity.

In vivid description of *places*, embracing alike nature and art, Cooper is inimitable. We find in the "Bravo" many of his most exquisite touches. For ourselves, we never formed a clear, distinct judgment of the locality of Venice and canals, untill we read the following description; and we give it to our readers under a full conviction that all who have not visited the "Island City" will derive both pleasure and instruction from the perusal of it: *Cour. & Enq.*

The city of Venice stands on a cluster, of low, sandy islands. It is probable that the country which was nearest to the gulf, if not the whole of the immense plain of Lombardy itself is of alluvial formation. Whatever may have been the origin of that wide and fertile kingdom, the causes which have given to the Lagunes their existence, and to Venice a unique and picturesque foundation, are too apparent to be mistaken. Several torrents, which flow from the valleys of the Alps, pour their tribute into the Adriatic at this point. Their waters come charged with the debris of the mountains, pulverized nearly to their original elements. Released from the violence of the stream, these particles have necessarily been deposited in the gulf, at the spot where they have first become subjected to the power of the sea. Under the influence of counteracting currents, eddies, and waves, the sands have been thrown into submarine piles, until some of the banks have arisen above the surface, forming islands, whose elevation has been gradually augmented by the decay of vegetation. A glance at the map will show that, while the Gulf of Venice is not literally, it is, practically, considered with reference to the effect produced by the southeast wind called the Sirocco, at the head of the Adriatic. This accidental circumstance is probably the reason why the Lagunes have a more determined character at the mouths of the minor streams that empty themselves here, than at the mouths of most of the other rivers, which equally flow from the Alps or the Appennines, into the same shallow sea.

The natural consequence of a current of a river meeting the water of any broad basin, and where there is no base of rock, is the formation, at or near the spot where the opposing actions are neutralized, of a bank, which is technically called a bar.—The coast of the union furnishes constant evidence of the truth of this theory, every river having its bar, with channels that are often shifted, or cleared, by the freshets; the gales, or the tides. The constant and powerful operation of the southeastern winds on one side with the periodical increase of the Alpine streams on the other, have converted this bar at the entrance of the Venetian Lagunes, into a succession of long, low, sandy islands, which extended in a direct line, nearly across the mouth of the gulf. The waters of the rivers have necessarily cut a few channels for their passage, or what is now a lagune, would long since have become a lake. Another thousand years may so far change the character of this extraordinary estuary, as to convert the channels of the bay into rivers and the muddy banks into marshes and meadows, resembling those that are now seen for so many leagues inland.

The low margin of sand, that in truth, gives all its maritime security to the port of Venice and the Lagunes, is called the Lido di Palestrio. It has been artificially connected and secured, in many places, and the wall of the Lido, (literally the beach,) though incomplete, like most of the great and vaunted works of the other hemisphere, and more particularly of Italy, ranks with the mole of Ancona, and the sea-wall of Cherbourg. The hundred little islands which now contain the ruins of what, during the middle ages, was the mart of the Mediterranean, are grouped together within cannon-shot of natural barrier. Art has united with nature to turn the whole to good account; and, apart from the influence of moral causes, the rivalry of a neighboring town, which has been fostered by political care, and the gradual filling up of the waters, by the constant deposit of the streams, it would be difficult to imagine a more commodious, or a safer haven when entered, than that which Venice affords, even to this hour.

As all the deeper channels of the Lagunes have been preserved, the city is intersected, in every direction, by passages, which, from their appearance, are called canals, but which, in truth, are no more than so many small natural branches of the sea. On the margin of these passages, the walls of the dwellings arise literally from out of the water, since economy of room has caused their owners to extend their possessions to the very verge of the channel, in the manner that quays and wharves are pushed into the streams in our own country. In many instances the islands themselves were no more than banks, which were perpetually bare, and on all, the use of piles has been necessary to support the superincumbent loads of palaces, churches, and public monuments, under which, in the course of ages, the humble spirits of sand have been made to groan.

The great frequency of the canals, and perhaps some attention to economy of labor, has given to by far the greater part of the buildings the facility of an approach by water. But, while nearly every dwelling has one of its fronts on a canal, there are always communications by the rear with the interior passages of the town. It is fault in most descriptions, that while the stranger hears so much of the canals of Venice, but little is said of her streets; still, narrow, paved commodious, and noiseless passages, of this description, intersect all the islands, which communicate with each other by means of a countless number of bridges. Though the hoof of a horse, or the rumbling of a wheel is never heard in these quiet avenues, they are of great resort for all the purposes of ordinary intercourse.

FROM THE OHIO PAPER.

The following has been communicated to us as a "*fact matter.*"

In a neighboring county, a widower who had acted the part of the brute and a tyrant to his wife, went shortly after the demise of his spouse, to pay his respects to a buxom widow, who, like the suitor, had not the best reputation for suavity of manner and meekness of temper. The following dialogue ensued:

HE—Well, Madam, I am come to see you.

HER—Well, you may just clear out again, for I'll have nothing to do with you. You needn't think to get me.—You abused and whipped your first wife—and I know what kind of a fellow you are.

HE—Yes I did, and if I had you, I'd make you toe the trig—I'd give you a d——d good threshing every time you deserved it.

Strange as it may appear, they were united in the blissful bands of matrimony in three days afterwards!

"Was ever woman in this humor woo'd!
Was ever woman in this humor won!"

GOOD.

In a county somewhere in North-Carolina, about the finishing time of the session of the Court of Pleas, &c. a limb of the law, who was as much noted for his wit as for the shortness of his stature, found much difficulty in getting a Jury, to sit upon a case in which he was professionally concerned. In this dilemma, one of his professional brothers, pointed to a man lying on the floor at the back of the bar, who, if he had not tasted the cratter, had at least smelt of the cork, and informed him that his services could be procured by a "little help" Little —— leaped upon a seat, rejoiced at the prospect of getting a jury, and seeing the man's length measured on his mother earth, exclaimed, "Take drunk for a juror, but [turning to their worships] perhaps he would do for one of the Court!"

ANECDOTE.

A certain Sheriff being "hard put to" to form a Court—for while he was seeking a third justice, one of the two would leave the bench—was advised by a lawyer to "tye fast the two he had until he could run down a third."

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Monday, Dec. 5.

At 12 o'clock, the first session of the 22d Congress, was opened at the capitol.

In the *Senate*, a quorum having assembled, the chair was taken at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SMITH, the President pro tem. After the presentation and reading of the credentials of the new Senators, the oath to support the Constitution of the U. States, was severally administered to them, and they took their seats. A committee, consisting of Messrs. KING and FOOT having been appointed to wait on the President, in conjunction with the committee of the House of Representatives, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might make, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives* upon the first call of the list, a very full attendance appeared, two hundred and one members answering to their names. Seven members only were absent—one from Massachusetts, one from R. Island, one from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia, one from N. Carolina, one from Ohio, and one from Alabama. The return from Missouri has not yet been made, and there are five vacant seats. The House being organized proceeded to the election of Speaker, when, on the first ballot, the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Va. Speaker of the House of Representatives for the two last Congresses, was re-elected to that office; the vote being for Mr. Stevenson 93, for the Hon. J. R. Sutherland 54, the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe 15, the Hon. J. W. Taylor 18, and 10 scattering.

On the motion of the Hon. Jesse Speight, Mr. M. St. Clair Clark was unanimously re-elected Clerk of the House. A committee was appointed, on the motion of the Hon. Aaron Ward, to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, to inform him that the two Houses of Congress were assembled, and ready to proceed to business. The usual resolution respecting the supply of members with newspapers, was adopted; after which, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. King, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed the duty enjoined them, and had received an intimation that the President would, at twelve o'clock, this day, make a written communication to both Houses of Congress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The communication promised by the President, was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary; which having been read.

On motion of Mr. King, it was ordered that 3000 copies of the Message, and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. King moved that the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended as to authorise the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, to appoint by ballot a Chairman of the Committee of Finance; which motion being agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was chosen.

The following standing Committees were then announced from the Chair:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth, and Bell.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Moore, Silsbee, and Johnston.

On Commerce—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, Wilkins.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson Clay, Knight, Miller, and Seymour.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Moore, Hanna, Waggaman.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Bernard, Troup, Clay and Kane.

On the Militia—Messrs Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss, and Waggaman.

On Naval affairs—Messrs Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster, and Bibb.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson, and Hanna.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, and Hendricks.

On Indian affairs—Messrs. White Troup, Poindexter, Benton, and Wilkins.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, and Moore.

On the Judiciary. Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghusen, and Grundy.

On the Post Office and post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing, and Tomlinson.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum, and Sprague.

On Pensions. Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner, and Sprague.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Miller.

On the Contingent Fund. Messrs. Knight, Dudley, and Tomlinson.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing, and Buckner.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Ward, from the Joint Committee appointed yesterday, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress is assembled, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, reported that the Committee had performed the duties of its appointment, and that the President answered that he would make a communication to the two Houses of Congress to-day at 12 o'clock M.

Immediately after which, a communication in writing was received, from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the said Message was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and ten thousand copies thereof with the Documents accompanying the same, were ordered to be printed, for the use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution, calling on the President, for information in relation to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick. A message of a confidential nature having been received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, the Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Coke, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the recent census; which was, on motion of Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio laid upon the table. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual Report upon the Finances. The report with the accompanying documents, were, on motion of Mr. Polk, laid upon the table, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed. The house then went into the election of its officers. For the office of Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, nominated John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant at Arms of the late House of Representatives. Mr. Gilmore nominated William A. Gordon; Mr. Condict, David Brearley, and Mr. Jarvis, William Robinson. On a second ballot Mr. Dunn was elected. Mr. Overton Carr was elected Principal Door Keeper out of five candidates; and the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Doorkeeper. Thirteen candidates were put in nomination; and the House balloted once without arrival at a choice. An adjournment then, at half past two, took place.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of S. Carolina for advances made to the U. States during the late war, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for information as to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick, was considered and adopted. The resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any further negotiation is commenced, proposed, or expected, in regard to the North Eastern boundary of the U. States, was considered and after a few observations from Messrs. Poindexter. Holmes and Hayne, laid on the table. The Senate after a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the business of the election of Assistant Doorkeeper was resumed, and after several ballots. Col. John W. Hunter was elected by a vote of 104 out 177. An order was taken upon the motion of Mr. Taylor for the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House. The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the Comptroller's unexpended balances for the last three years, were presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The usual communications on the subject of the Navy Hospital and the Navy Pension Fund, were also laid before the House, and disposed of in a similar manner. The Speaker announced his intention to call over the States in their order on Monday, for the presentations; and at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL ASSE[illegible]

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making an appropriation and appointing Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh. The bill having been read the second time, Mr. Seawell moved to fill the blank with $30,000. Mr. Toomer moved to amend the motion by substituting the sum of $100,000. The question being first taken upon filling the blank with $30,000, it was determined in the affirmative. [A long debate then ensued between Messrs. Seawell and Toomer, on the propriety of making the appropriation at this time, and during the discussion, the relative claims of Raleigh and Fayetteville, to the location of the Seat of Government, were spoken of and compared. This debate was taken down in short hand by one of the Editors of the Register, and would have appeared this week, but for the length of the President's Message; it will be given to our readers next week.] After the conclusion of Mr. Toomer's speech, Mr. Martin rose and made a few remarks, concluding with a motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 3d Monday of November next. This proposition was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Allen, Britain, Caldwell Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Howell Kerr, Kendall, M'Intyre, M'Farland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Montgomery of Orange, Melchor, Parham, Mr. Rencher, Sherrard, Simons, Toomer, Tyson and Underwood—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishong, Hawkins, Hayley, Lindley, M'Daniel, Marshall of Carteret, Mathews, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye of Greene, Moye, of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Skinner, Selby, Sneed, Thompson, Vanhook, Williams and Wilson—31.

So the bill was postponed.

Friday, Dec. 9.

On motion of Mr. Mosely,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enqire whether by the existing law of the State, a Slave can be indicted for the crime of Perjury.

The engrossed Bills—to amend the 10th section of the act of Assembly, chapter 997, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; and to alter the time of holding two of the terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, and for the better regulation of the same, were read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey. After a short debate, Mr. Allen, moved that the Bill be laid upon the table, which motion was negatived 33 to 28.—The bill was then read the third time and put upon its passage, when it was rejected by a vote of 34 to 29, as follows:

For its passage. Messrs, Allen, Britain, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover Kerr, Kendall, M'Entire, M'Farland, Marshall (of Anson,) Martin (of Rockingham,) Martin (of Wilkes,) Massey, Melchor, Montgomery (of Orange,) Parham, Ray, Renchor, Toomer, Tyson Vanhook,—29.

Against it.—Messrs Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper (of Martin,) Cowper (of Gates,) Davenport, Dishongh, Hawkins, Hayley, Howell, Lindsay, M'Daniel, Marshall (of Carteret,) Matthews, Miller, Montogomery (of Hertford, Mosely, Moye (of Greene,) Moye (of Pitt,) Pool, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Underwood, Williams, Wilson, —34.

Saturday Dec. 10.

Mr. Dishong presented the following Preamable and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the good citizens of this State have long lamented her insufficiency to vie with her sister States in commercial transactions, her depth of water being too shallow for laden vessels to ascend the channels—her rivers are obstructed and their currents impetuous—the State extends a great distance to the west, our roads in some seasons of the year are almost impassible for laden carriages—in short, our expenses in getting produce to market far exceeds our profits—the wealth of every country most depend upon the profits of the commodities they export. It is therefore believed, that one of the first objects of every State should be to facilitate the conveyance of her produce to the exportable points, which is believed to be best done by the making of Railroads and cutting Canals from the exportable points to the most remote sections of the State, which would at once obviate the prominent defects in our commercial transactions, and put us upon a level with other States—be it therefore.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that a joint select committee be raised to enquire into the expediency of chartering a company in this State, to receive private subscriptions for the desirable object of making a railroad from Old Topsail Inlet, to some suitable point in the interior country and extending as nearly as practicable to the Blue Ridge; and that said committee be requested to report a plan to this House for carrying the above objects into effect.

Mr. Toomer moved to amend the resolution by adding the following, which was agreed to:

Be it further Resolved, that the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making a Railroad from some point on the Cape Fear River to some point on the Yadkin River; and that they also enquire whether it be expedient to incorporate a Company, the stock to be subscribed by individuals, to effect said object.

On motion by Mr. Williams, the resolutions were amended by adding the following:

Resolved, that the same Committee be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of incorporating a Railroad Company, to be owned by individual stockholders, to commence at some point on the waters of the Cape Fear River at or near Haywood in the county of Chatham, and running by Louisburg, so as to meet the Petersburg Railroad Company at the Roanoke River near Halifax, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Askew, from the joint select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Treasurer's Report, relative to the repairs of the State House and the bond of the Contractor, made a detailed report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following Resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer deliver to Thomas Bragg, the bond of $4000 in which he was bound to cover the State House and the Office of Secretary of State with Zinc, and that the Commissioners pay him only for the work they have received.

Mr. Seawell moved that the Report and Resolutions be laid upon the table, which was not agreed to. Mr. Sneed moved to re-commit the Report, with instructions to the Committee to set forth the contract and to state minutely, all the circumstances tending to show in wha manner the fire originated, which was not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Askew, the further consideration of the Report was postponed until to-morrow.

The Bill vesting the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties, within the State, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time. Mr. Bell moved to amend it, by striking out "County Court Clerks," which was not agreed to, Mr. Martin moved to strike out "Superior Court Clerks," which was not agreed to. Mr. Williams moved to amend it, by including within its provisions, "Clerks and Masters in Equity, Constables and County Solicitors," which was not agreed to. The question then recurring on the passage of the Bill, the second time, it was decided in the negative, 32 to 31, as follows:—

For its passage. Messrs. Allen, Caldwell, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dick, Dishong, Dobson, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hawkins, Hayley, Hoke, Kindall, Lindsay, McDaniel, McEntire, McFarland, Marshall, of Anson, Marshall of Carteret, Martin of Rockingham, Montgomery of Orange, Massey, Parham, Pool, Rencher, Simmons, Skinner, Tyson, Underwood and Vanhook.

Against its passage. Messrs. Askew Bateman, Brittain, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Campbell, Davenport, Elliott, Hill, Hoover, Howell, Kerr, Martin, of Wilkes, Watthews, Melchor, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye, of Green, Moore of Pitt, Ray, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Sherard, Sneed, Thompson, Toomer, Williams and Wilson.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The Senate again took up the Report of the Committee in relation to the bond given by Mr. Bragg, for covering the State-House, and the Resolution being read the second time, Mr. Marshall, of Carteret, moved to strike out the whole and insert the following, viz:

WHEREAS, from the exhibit accompanying the Report, it fully appears that the Contractor in performing the work, used the greatest caution, vigilance and attention—that he executed it in the most superior style—that in a very short time he would have delivered it into the hands of the Commissioners, and that from all the evidence it appears that the catastrophe was the result of pure accident, or possibly the work of an incendiary: And whereas, the justice of the case should not be sacrificed to the mere technical consideration of the work not being delivered. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to Thomas Bragg, the Contractor for covering the State House, the amount for which he contracted to do the work in the same manner as if the same had been delivered to, and received by the Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the resolution and substitute were laid upon the table.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties in this State, to erect Poor Houses in their respective counties. Read the first time.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Sneed, from the committee of Finance, whose duty it is made by law to examine the Report of the Public Treasurer, the Statement of the Comptroller, &c. and in general, the state and condition of the finances of the State, made a detailed Report thereon, which was ordered to be printed. A Resolution was also adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, proposing that said Report be printed and attached to the Acts of the present Legislature, when published.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange, made a detailed Report which was ordered to be printed, in relation to the amount of dividends and bonus' declared by the Banks of this State, since 1810, the amount of specie reported to be in said Banks and the amount of notes in circulation; also, the amount of specie paid into the Banks on the original stock, designating the amount of dividend received by individuals and by the State, also, the amount of debts due the Banks, including the Branch Bank of the United States, and the amount of interest paid on said debts; also, the amount per centum made on the Specie paid into the Banks as stock, as far as the same can be ascertained.

The greater part of the day was spent in Committee of the whole, Mr. Moseley, in the Chair on the Bank Bill. Mr. Williams moved to strike out the first section, which produced considerable debate, in which Messrs. Martin and Dishong advocated the principles of the bill and Messrs. Williams and Allen opposed it. Before any question was taken, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

Bills presented. By Mr. Daniel, to amend an act passed in 1830, to amend an act passed in 1829, to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof. (Makes it lawful for one third of the acting Justices, instead of a majority, to take from the Sheriffs' the prescribed bonds.) By Mr. Cansler, to repeal an act, passed in 1830, to amend an act altering the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas and Quater Sessions of Lincoln county. By Mr. Mebane, to amend an act passed in 1829, to enable the State Bank to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection.

These Bills were read the fist time.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on Education, to which was referred the Bill to extend to the Teacher and Scholars of all the Schools within the State, the same privileges which are enjoyed by the Officers and Students of the University &c. reported the same without amendment and recommended its rejection. The bill was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Singleton presented to the House the report of the Adjutant General, which was ordered to be sent to the Senate and to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Burgin,

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for perfecting grants on entries made in 1829, untill 1st January 1832.

On motion of Mr. Sumner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether the criminal laws of this State ought not not to be amended so as to abolish the punishment of cutting off the ears.

On motion of Mr. Haywood,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending and explaining the laws of this State, so as to authorize any party to a suit in Equity to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Judge in said Court upon the facts as well as the law, in any suit hereafter to be tried.

Resolved further, That the said Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the right to parties in suits in Equity, to file Bills of review in the Supreme Court, whenever the said suit shall be determined in the Court.

Resolved further, That the said Committee be instructed to enquire into the propriety of establishing by law certain rules for the government of the Supreme Court as to the times and manner of hearing and deciding the causes that are or may be depending before them.

The engrossed Bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1827, prescribing the manner in which lands should thereafter be advertised for sale for taxes, in the Counties of Anson and Surry; and the engrossed Resolution directing the arranging and filing of the papers belonging to the Officers of the General Assembly, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Dec. 9.

A Communication was received from his Excellency Governor Stokes covering a proposition from Mr. Ball Hughes, an artist of great eminence, to restore to its former beauty and grandeur the Statue of Washington, which as is known, was unfortunately greatly injured by the fire which consumed the Capitol. This letter from Mr. Hughes was sent to the Senate, and referred to a joint select Committee, consisting on the part of the House of C. of Messrs. Polk, Henry, Gaston, Courts and Bragg; and on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Toomer, Dick, McIntyre, Skinner and Montgomery.

Accompanying the Communication of Mr. Hughes, were sundry letters of recommendation and certificates of his skill as a Statuary, from Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, Col. Trumbull, the Mayor of New-York, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, &c.

The House, on motion adjourned over Saturday, to Monday, that certain alterations might be made in the Hall, which were determined on a few days since.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Henry from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which had its first reading, to amend the law relative to malicious and unlawful maiming and wounding.

Mr. H. from the same Committee, to which a resolution was referred, directing them to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to the settlement of the Estates of deceased persons, as to authorise the Sheriffs in their respective counties, where there is no Executor or Administrator, in a limited time, to enter upon and perform the duties of Executor or Administrator so far as may be necessary to pay the debts of the deceased, reported that no amendment of the kind is necessary, which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Laspeyre, the name of Richard Dobbs, Spaight, of Craven, was added to the nomination for Governor.

Mr. Barringer, from the select Committee to which was referred the Bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, made a detailed Report in relation thereto, recommending the passage of the Bill. The Bill passed its second reading and the Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. from the select Committee to which was referred the Resolution in relation to the certificate issued to Judge Strange, for holding Anson Court, reported that, in the opinion of the Committee, said certificate was properly issued, and that Judge Strange was legally entitled to it. Laid on the table.

The bill to re-enact a part of the first section of an act passed in 1787, chap. 11, for hiring out persons convicted on indictment or presentment, not being able or willing to pay the fees of office and Jailors' fees, was read the second time. Considerable debate occurred on it, and sundry amendments were proposed and adopted. It finally passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. As passed, it provides, that where free negroes are convicted of any offence and are unable or refuse to pay the *fine* imposed on them by the Court, they may be hired out for a term of years, not exceeding five, to the highest bidder—the person hiring, to feed and clothe them well during said term of servitude. The Bill passed by a vote of 83 to 37, as follows:—

For its passage. Messrs. Bell, Boddie, Bragg, Brevard, Brooks, Burgin, Calloway, Chamblee, Colman, Courts, Cox, Crump, Davidson, Davis, Dozier, Faddis, Flowers, Freeman, Garland, Gillespie, Glass, Grandy, Littleton A. Gwyn, Hartt, Heartly, Henry, Hill, Hogan, Houlder, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, John H. Jones, John F. Jones, Judkins, Larkins, Lenk, Little, Mock, Mebane, Monk, Moody, Moore, Morris, M'Cain, M'Cleese, M'Gehee, M'Lauris, Nicholson, Outlaw Pearson, Peoples, Pittman, Polk, Powell, Rand, Riddick, Robertson, Sanders, Susser, Seawell, Settle, Sherwood, Simmons, Singleton, Joseph H. Skinner, John M. Skinner, Sloan, Spruill, Stallings, Stephens, Thomas, Lewis, Thompson, John B. Thompson, George A. Thompson, Townsend, Wadsworth, Weaver, Wilson, Witcher, Allen W. Wooten, Council Wooten, and James Wyche

Against its passage. Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Beckwith, Bogle, Bonner, Cansler, Cherry, Clayton, Cunningham, Daniel, Doherty, Edmonson, Emmitt, Gause, Glenn, Gaston, Harper, Haywood, Long, Lyon, Miller, M'Lean, M'Millan, M'Queen, Nelson, Petty, Sawyer, Smith, Speight, Swanner, Tatham, Toole, Webb, Whitaker, Winston and Worth.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Petition presented. By Mr. Hartt, of Saml. Knox, of Mecklenburg, for a Pension.

Bills presented. By Mr. Clayton, to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey. By Mr. Zigler, directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be elected in the county of Stokes.

These bills passed their first reading, and the last named was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a Bill to prevent the felling of timber in or obstructing the channel of Hunting Creek in the counties of Rowan and Iredell, read the first time.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Bills presented. By Mr. Gaston, to incorporate the North Carolina central Rail-Road company. [Provides for the forming of a company to receive subscriptions, in shares of $100 each, to constitute a joint Capitol Stock, for the purpose of effecting a communication by a Rail-road, or by a Rail-road and Canal from some point in the immediate neighborhood of the waters of Beaufort Harbor, through Newbern, thence through or near Raleigh to a point as far Westwardly as may be practicable or expedient.] By Mr. Pearson, to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail-road company. [Provides for a company to receive subscriptions &c. to effect a communication between Fayetteville and some convenient point on the Yadkin. By Mr. Burgin, to exempt certain persons from paying toll on the Turnpice road, from Old Fort, in Burke county to Asheville in Buncombe.

On motion of Mr. Bragg,

Resolved, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the propriety of prohibiting by law, the public execution of Criminals.

It will be seen that a proposition has been made to the Legislature, by an artist of the highest grade of eminence, to restore to its original beauty, the Statue of WASHINGTON, which sustained such serious injury in the destruction of our Capitol. The certain prospect of investing this proud monument of national gratitude with all its pristine grandeur, must prove a source of gratification to every individual gifted with a perception of the beautiful, or imbued with veneration for the example and character of the illustrious FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Mr. HUGHES, the Artist alluded to, has visited our City, and after a critical examination of the Statue, asserts, that it is perfectly within the compass of his power to accomplish what he proposes. No one who converses with him on the subject, can doubt for a moment his ability to effect its restoration, whatever opinion may have been previously entertained. Independent of his high reputation as a Statuary, sufficient evidence of which is afforded by letters from some of the most distinguished men in the Union, he has just made an experiment in New York, the success of which must satisfy the most incredulous. In the year 1769, when the Earl of Chatham was at the height of his fame and was deservedly regarded as the best friend of the Colonies, in that struggle which ended in the establishment of American freedom, the City of New York obtained from one of the first Artists of that day, in London, his Statue in white marble. It was placed in a most conspicuous situation, where it remained a few years; but soon after the commencement of hostilities, met the fate so common to works of this sort. It was thrown down and mutilated—the head, and arms were lost—the feet broke off and the trunk reduced to a shapeless mass of stone. It remained half a century in this situation, exposed to the open air, without an attempt to restore it. Soon after our State House was burned, Mr. Hughes discovered this disfigured Statue of the Earl of Chatham, and with a view of advancing his fame as an Artist, which as he remarks in his communication, is a Sculptor's riches, he conceived the idea of restoring our Statue. For the purpose of ascertaining the certainty of success in the business, should the State employ him, he purchased this figure of the Earl of Chatham, to make an experiment with, and after months of arduous exertion, he has restored it to its former unsullied whiteness, strength, durability and form.

We learn from Mr. Hughes, that it was *principally owing* to the solicitations of CHARLES FISHER, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, that he was induced to visit our City. Mr. Fisher happened to be in New York, when he was engaged in the work alluded to above, and was so convinced of Mr. H's. ability to restore to our State its proudest ornament, that he insisted on his coming here to make a personal application. He has done so, and the committee appointed to confer with him, have *unanimously agreed* to recommend his employment. Should the State accept of his offer, Mr. Fisher may feel gratified at the good work he has been so instrumental in bringing to a successful issue.

Amongst other important Bills, one has been introduced to prevent the circulation of seditious publications in this State. It imposes a tax of $500 on every person who peddles goods in the State, to be collected in every county, unless the peddling is a resident of the State.

Raleigh Register

DECEMBER 27, 1831.

Nothing is more foolish than the speech of fools, or in the language of the Roman Satirist "*Non inepte, res inepcior nulla est.*" This observation struck us with considerable force when we read "Spectator" in the last Yadkin and Catawba Journal. The writer seems to feel for us the most sovereign contempt, wherein he puts us very much in mind of a certain old woman who clothed her chin with a disdainful, scornful look which nobody could understand and none but herself regarded. When we have the *capacity* to feel contempt, the expression of it is not in anywise indigenous. But this belongs to superior genius of which the writer of spectator has not a scintilla. When we had occasion to remark upon the first "Spectator" it contemplated rather animadversion upon the attempt made in his communication to connect the efforts of the most patriotic men with party views and selfish purposes, than personal sarcasm. It is true that any man who would attempt to foil a scheme to improve the State, as Spectator did, by representing it as the offspring of inordinate ambition and selfish aggrandisement deserved the contempt of every man who could feel it. We declare it, and we avouch it under any circumstances that a certain party in this place hate us *ab imo pectore*, and they do not scruple to use any means to accomplish our ruin. Let it be understood that any measure of State policy meets our approbation, they instantly rally round their quack politicians to oppose us and our efforts to retrieve the dilapidated condition of our State. We have not suffered political feeling to sway us in advocating the construction of a central railway through the State. It is well known that Mr. Gaston's and our national politics are as the rising and the setting of the Sun and yet we will second his efforts in effecting the construction of a central railway. If persons differ with us as to the practicability and utility of such a railway we will at a convenient season, discuss the matter with all the courtesy and calmness in our nature. But when our efforts are misrepresented, stigmatised and reviled in the filthy epithets of "Spectator" we cannot treat him but as a blackguard, should be.

We did believe, and still believe that the writer of the first "Spectator" is a non-resident, and we said the same things of him before he left, as we have been forced to do since. It is not in our nature to be afraid of such "stuff" when we have occasion to express our views upon any subject. We say nothing either politically or privately, for which we do not hold ourselves responsible.

We did not know that Spectator had any notoriety. His production was either copied by procurement into a Fayetteville paper, or it was inserted by the Fayetteville Editor because it advocated the Fayetteville route for a railway. True, ephemeral writers like "Spectator" may think such notices the finishing stroke to their glory.

It is well known, notwithstanding "Spectator's" reckless assertions that the honor of being seated in the speaker's chair prompted Mr. Fisher's efforts in the cause of internal improvements, that that very circumstance was made use of as an engine to defeat his election. Mr. Fisher has higher aims than his own temporary aggrandizement. He wishes to see his native State in a prosperous and thriving condition. Patriotism was the sole incentive to his actions in this particular instance, at any rate—for he has risked his popularity to aid the scheme.

As to the secret *Clay* meetings, there were more than one as we before stated. The first failed and the second mustered something more than enough for Chairman and Secretary. This we can prove by a member of the meeting and by as warm a Clay man as any in the place. The meetings were *secret*, because there was no public notice given that they were to take place.

The last Raleigh mail brought us the report of the joint select committee to whom was referred the message of the Gov. communicating the proposition of Mr Bull Hughes to restore the Statue of Washington to its former condition. The committee look upon it as practicable and recommend the employment of the artist. The Statue originally cost the State about thirty thousand dollars and was justly considered the finest piece of modern statuary. In its present condition it is worth nothing. The question then is, shall the State suffer property worth $30 000 to be lost or shall it appropriate $5 000 more (the sum for which Mr Hughes promises to restore it) to make it worth as much as ever. We cannot for a moment doubt but that the legislature will employ Mr Hughes. No member we think who has any veneration for the father of his country or who has any state pride will suffer this monument of the liberality of North Carolina to moulder away for the paltry sum of $5,000.

The Judiciary Committee of the legislature of Georgia have made a report upon the citation of Judge Baldwin to the State of Georgia in the case of Butler and Worcester, similar to that made in the case of Tassels.

We [illegible] the Baltimore [illegible] on Thursday, the [illegible] Daniels, given us [illegible] we dont mind our [illegible] about the [illegible]. Now good sir, Daniels with these be so enraged? We expected better of them. We thought that these rascals had the gentlemanly more than the carnivorous genius that, alas! alas! in this we now find we were mistaken, and large is the debt of gratitude which we owe them for taking the film from off our eyes—for correcting our mistake. We cannot expect wholly to cancel this enormous debt during our infancy upon this subsidiary science. But we will promise them all that our poverty will permit us, and that is we will pay you a part of the debt, sorry that you have the audacity to say that Mr Daniel's grey-goose quill and Judge Smith's stentorian lungs have thus far preserved the Union from "*over-(t)-acts* of treason." Accompanying the paper directed to you friend Andrew, you will find a rasp with which thou mayest sharpen the points of thy masticators so that thou *mayest* not "*tear*" us too bad.

The Baltimore convention has nominated Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency. Where are our boasted liberties, if we submit to this dictation by so small and obscure a body of men? We have come to a pretty pass indeed, if we cannot choose a President, for ourselves. It is an indignity put upon the discernment and intelligence of the people. Shall one hundred and fifty men elect a President of the United States? Will not such be the fact if Mr. Clay should be elected. They assemble in Baltimore and say to the people of the United States, Henry Clay is our choice and you must elect him. None but slaves would submit to such dictation. What! not allow people to think for themselves? It is a tyranny of the most fatal character. If this selection should be sanctioned, it will be drawn into a precedent, and we may ever after look for a similar course of acting. Not content with a President, they wish to make a Vice-President too. They have nominated to that office J. Sergeant, a black lettered lawyer, not known to one twentieth part of the people of the United States. We have no doubt that this gentleman is a great lawyer and an honor to his profession and great injustice will be done to the litigant world, and the profession shorn of much of its glory, should he be drawn from it. Of this however, there is not much likelihood. Mr. Clay will return to the West and Mr. Sergeant will, if providence permits, continue to make speeches, at the bar of the Supreme Court. We should not omit to say that the latter is an advocate for the emancipation of our slaves by Congress. It would be *Clay* prudence indeed to make such a man Vice-President.

☞ Meetings have been held in Newbern and Raleigh upon the subject of Internal Improvements. They applaud the course pursued by the meeting on the same subject in this place, and have instructed their Representatives in the legislature to use their exertions for effecting the construction of a rail-way through the centre of the State.

☞ We have received Washington papers containing the proceedings of Congress eight days later than that which is contained in our paper of to-day, but there is nothing of any interest to our readers. They have not got fairly under way yet. When they do we shall report their proceedings regularly.

The Hon George M. Dallas has been elected Senator to Congress from Pennsylvania in place of Gen. Bernard resigned.

We see it stated in the last Raleigh Star, that a lump of gold weighing *twelve pounds* was lately found, in Franklin County!

A writer in the last Raleigh star, says that the great Clay meeting which recently met in Stokes for the purpose of sending Dr. Shuman to Baltimore, consisted of *thirty persons*, six of whom were Jackson men. He adds that nearly all the rest left the Court House when the Doctor read his resolutions.

It is something like the great Clay meeting which was held in this place, with this exception, that they had *thirty*, here there were only fifteen as we are told by one of the meeting.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, DEC. 15, 1831.

Dear Sir:

The meeting on the subject of Internal Improvement, held in your town some weeks ago has produced a very considerable sensation in various parts of the State—I have just read an account of a very respectable meeting held on the 26th ultimo, in Beaufort at which several sensible and patriotic resolutions were passed fully responding to what was done in Salisbury, and W. Gaston, the member from Newbern showed me, a few hours ago, a letter he had just received informing [illegible] a large and highly respectable [illegible] was held at Tarboro [illegible] the number of delegates [illegible] Salisbury and Beaufort, were [illegible] agreed to, with great zeal and unanimity—and on the 8th of this day, a Notice for a public meeting in this City, for the advancement of the same object—So that you see the example of your patriotic citizens is resuscitating the plan of the central rail-road some years ago suggested by the venerable Doctor Caldwell of the University.

On yesterday, as the organ of the friends of the measure, Mr. Gaston introduced "a bill for incorporating the No. Carolina central rail-road company." He prefaced it by one of his happiest efforts not long but very impressive. In the course of his remarks, he feelingly alluded to the depressed condition of our State,—to the tide of emmigration that is carrying thousands of our people off;—he hoped that a new era was about to come on old North Carolina, and that much prosperity was yet in store for her people. When this scheme of a central rail-road was first suggested, he doubted its feasibility—*now* he entertains no doubts; he said, if his agency in this scheme, however humble, if only the scrivener to draw the bill, should be of any service in accomplishing this great work, he would have considered it one of the happiest incidents in his life. After the bill was read and passed its first reading, Mr. Pearson, of Rowan, got up and offered a similar bill for a rail-road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, so that if both succeed, the people of the West will be well off for ways to get to market. But, the thing is too plain that both cannot succeed, tho, we will hope otherwise. The people of that section will have to choose between the two plans, and a knowledge of all the facts, will not leave them long in a state of indecision. The Fayetteville or Cape Fear route, will lead to an *inlet* of 13 to 14 feet water on the bar;—the central rail-road will lead to one of the finest and safest harbors in America, with an *inlet* of 20 to 24 feet water on the bar—at one place only small vessels can come in, at the others Ships of a large size can enter and sail out, loaded for any part of the world.

The people of Fayetteville and on the Cape Fear, are very jealous of the central rail-road scheme; this is not to be wondered at, but it is a matter of suprise that intelligent men of the Yadkin counties, should see things in the same light.

Report here, says that there is a combination existing between the great men on the Cape Fear, and some of the aspiring men in the West,—and, of course they act together on rail-roads as well as in politics.

The squibbs you have seen in the new paper published in this place about "Lobby members," is said to allude to "a great man," on the Cape Fear, to—Ex-Governor Owen. In truth the Ex-Governor has let himself down very much. Mr. Ransom's "supposed case," puts it home to him. They say he is extremely sore—certainly he has rendered himself very unpopular;—men may be persuaded,—but freemen will not be dictated to even by Ex-Governors.

The Hon. Robt. Martin's "faith and credit" bank-bill was under discussion in the Senate on yesterday,—no vote yet taken, but the opinion is, that it cannot pass. The Senate must be odd folks to pass that hotch-pot, of absurdities with Gov. Carrol's message about the Tennessee Bank, staring them in the face.

It is said that the "Committee on Banks" are preparing a bill for a new Bank. And that it will be introduced into the commons in a few days time—The committee is composed of sensible men. And this plan will probably succeed—If so, what will poor Martin henceforth do for a hobby to bestride?—Truely he will be a foot.

No news yet of the convention question.—The plan of the Ex-Governor, and his co-adjutors of the West, is to keep it off at this Session. If it comes on, the Cape Fear men will vote against it almost to a man, and that will open the eyes of the West,—and, thus break up the "co-alition." Report says it will be brought forward in some shape or other. I hear a good deal of talk about a *compromise* of [illegible] question. I believe the moderate [illegible] of East and West, wish to see the question compromised.

The talk of adjourning before the 8th or 10th of January.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer, We laughed when we saw in the Mineral & Farmers Journal Salisbury reply to the Lecture, signed Root, Herb and Steam Doctor,—we laughed more like to thirty and clearly [illegible] From the puny manner in which he has met the charges of the contents of that little Lecture, it must be evident to every reader possessing any degree of acumen, that he betrays a conviction of its truth and that he is shamefully beaten.

He has preferred the easier task of publishingly coming out in ridicule and contradiction, to that of facing the merits of the Lecture; and reminds us of Hudibras' Bear

"When fighting fell and fearing t' exile,
And being down he fell about"

carefully evading a reply, he has commenced a tirade on the character of the humble Lecturer impugning the principles and motives, by which he was actuated to overcome as he says "the absurd falsehood" contained it! This is no evidence at all. What has the motives of the lecturer to do with the actual contents of the lecture. The question is are the contents of the lecture true or not? and not what are the principles and motives of the lecturer. Thus it is evident that his cauticus evasion is a tacit acknowledgement of the truth of the lecture. Next he makes a subterfuge of the trial of Samuel Thompson and endeavors to prove that he was guilty by acknowledgeing that he was acquitted. Strange proof! Not content with this, he makes a broad attack upon the Legislation of the respectable State of N. C. and unrelentingly vituperates what every patriot calls the selected wisdom and virtue of the State. The man and the cause that has these marshalled against him must be recognized as erroneous. We suppose he wants a medical Board, if so we can accommodate him with one without troubling the Legislature: and a system of medical practice which needs no legislative aid to protect it, but intrinsic merit enough to protect itself: the people being their own judges and their own friends. Without saying any thing about his "calling ignorance a principle or motive" or forging the word Simple which is not found in the lecture, or his saying that the "lecturer denounced all the writings of both ancient and modern authors" when they are ostensibly claimed and quoted as the strength of the lecture in the following words: "I shall confine myself chiefly to the old existing authorities" nor of his not knowing even how to spell the word "haemorrhage." We will pass on and notice that "he has learned so much forbearance towards Doctor Steam as to shift him off his hands" and give room to arrogate to himself an equality with Root, Herb and Steam Doctor by becoming his competitor. From this equality we claim an honorable exemption. And as he has not met a single point in the lecture, nor brought one word of evidence to refute it: but has so wantonly indulged himself in Billingsgate, and has beggared every publication but his own that we have ever seen in the *chaste* columns of the Journal. We "turn our proud head" and deign him no reply, but utterly refuse to confer on him that importance which any further attention to his publications would do. Finally we leave the lecture and his mighty *wise* refutation for the public to review and impartially judge; and on this ground we dismiss him forever. Unless forsooth it should hereafter happen that by some strange metamorphosis he should be changed from what he now is and should become a man of soberness, truth, and common decency, in which case it would afford us ineffable pleasure to address him a polite note informing him thereof and setting him at liberty to confer on himself the honor of writing replies to

Root Herb & Steam Doctor.

FOREIGN.

COURIER & ENQUIRER OFFICE,
Thursday Oct. 15, 9 o'clock 8m.

We stopped the Press this morning to announce in that part of our edition, not printed, the arrival of the packet ship Ontario, from London, with dates from that city, to the afternoon of the 3d Nov,

We have again the honor to announce to all the other daily papers in this city.

The most important intelligence, by this arrival, is that disturbances of a most [illegible] character have occurred in Bristol [illegible]. The particulars will be found [illegible]. In the [illegible] town of Bath, [illegible] also [illegible] besides in one [illegible] other places. [illegible] however, were [illegible].

In these disturbances [illegible] there is any thing [illegible] the general tranquility of England. The army, yeomanry, cavalry, and [illegible] persons of all political opinions, have rallied round the government and magistrates exerting themselves to prevent disorder and confusion.

We predicted that commotions of this nature, would follow the rejection of the reform Bill.

The people still seem bent on obtaining that reform in Parliament which has been refused them by the Lords. Societies with this object under the title of "political unions" are forming in many places, they avow a determination to preserve the peace of the country.

In France, the government has resolved to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry through the upper Chamber, the Bill which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, abolishing an hereditary peerage.

One chamber of the Belgian Legislature has accepted the terms laid down by the Conference in London; there was no doubt that the Senate would accede to them. The King of Holland having hesitated on his part, a British fleet had been ordered to the Dutch coast, but timely concessions rendered hostile operations by them unnecessary.

Count Capo d'Istrias has been assassinated.

In Poland, the authority of Russia, was gradually re-established.

The Cholera Morbus continues to cause the utmost alarm throughout Europe. We do not perceive, however, that it has extended its ravages beyond Hamburg and Altona.

Departmental.

MARRIED, in Moore County, on the 8th inst, by Archibald Bowham Esq. Mr. Daniel Graham to Miss Mary Gillis.

On the 15th inst. Capt. James Holdsclaw of Lincoln County, to Mrs. Mahaley Hobbs.

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 20th inst. by Christian Bringle, Esq. Matthew Starnes to Miss Anne Pool.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, DEC. 24, 1831.

Cotton in seed	1.62½ to 1,75,
Clean do.	7 to 7½;
Corn	25
Oats	20
Pork	94½ to 4,50
Sugar	9½ a 11
Coffee	16a 20
Salt	82,25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3,25

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session,
Nov. TERM, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Margaret his wife Nancy Billings, Harrison Billings and Elizabeth Billings by her next friend Michael Billings vs. David Billings, John Smith & Frederick Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd. Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is on motion, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington on the 3d Monday in February next. Then and there to plead answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set for hearing exparte.

D MOCK c c c.

THE
PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S
ALMANACK'S
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1832.
CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO or THREE apprentices to the Carriage Making business, of good moral character, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken by
1tf HARRIS & SHAVER.
Salisbury, N. C.

JOB PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

Yes, lady! thou wilt die. That [illegible] not—
And that pale brow [illegible] not—
The wing of death to o'er[illegible] go
Where broken hearts [illegible] not;
Thou art too beautiful [illegible]
The rainbow bright[illegible] away;
And the verdit crumbl[illegible] the air
But swift the days of [illegible] decay.

Yes, thou wilt die. Thy spirit [illegible] will leave
This dull cold exile for its place on high,
And, like a bright cloud on a silent eve,
Melt in the deepest glories of the sky;
Thy home will be where bluer skies are gleamed
In softer streams mid spring's undying bowers,
And where the winds of autumn never passed,
Nor serpents writhed round passion's sweetest flowers.

Aye, thou wilt [illegible]—and I shall linger here
When all the blossoms of the heart are fled
To muse on thee and mourn, with bitter tear—
The cold [illegible] the beautiful, the dead;
But as life's care in loneliness depart,
Thy memory still, amid the deepening [illegible]
Will [illegible] upon the ruins of my heart
Like a lone firefly on the midnight tomb.

VARIETY.

FROM MRS. EMMERT'S ADDRESS.

But to whom is the sacred and laborious duty of early instruction delegated? Is it to the father, who, returning from his daily toil, seeks in the bosom of his family that peace which never abides in the turmoil of the world? Surely not. The conflict with a hard and selfish world is enough for him; the duty of combating with rebellious human nature is received for the mother's portion. No father can, no father ought to know how much heaviness of heart, how much weariness of spirit, the mother has endured, in order to render his children the object of his pride as well as of his affection. To foster the germ of mental energy, to rein up the early shoots of intellect, and, more than all, to watch over the pure fresh feelings of the youthful heart, and direct its innocent affections to "things above" so that it may never be induced to "place its happiness lowerthan itself," these are the ennobling duties of a mother.

But can these duties be performed by the woman whose mental energies were in early youth wasted upon the fascinating pages of romance, and, in latter life, frittered away amid the frivolities of fashion? "Never," observed a man of acknowledged sense and penetration; "never have I known a man distinguished for wisdom and virtue, who was the son of a foolish mother."

Have you dined? said a lounger to his friend. I have upon my honor replied he. Then, rejoined the first, if you have dined upon your honor, I fear you have made a scanty meal.

Well, Sam, shall we have rain or snow about these times? Oh, I don't know, replied Sam, looking wondrous wise, but I am inclined to think we shall have rain, or it may be snow, but that will depend very much on the weather.

A mechanic in the North has invented a machine for seminaries, which, by means of steam, not only warms the room but flogs the boys on a graduated scale, according to their offences.

Fattening Swine—Hogs will fatten the faster if they can have access at will to charcoal, which they will eat eargerly, and thus acquire an appetite for food, and escape a certain disorder, which bipeds call dyspepsia.

Anecdote.—A few evenings since, a young lady was reading aloud to an aunt, an only relation, an account of the recent execution of a person for murder, of the same name.—There being but very few of the name, the coincidence gave rise to some mirth and the lady rising from the paper, leisurely remarked, well, I am the last of our tribe, without, (she continued hastily) uncle Jo——is still living.' Oh no, my child, was the inocent reply, he can't be living now, without this is him that has just been hung.

Premeditated Poverty.—A friend overtaking Shuter one day in the street, said to him. 'Why Ned are you not ashamed to walk the streets with twenty holes in your stockings? why don't you get them mended?" I am above it "replied Ned, "for a hole is the accident of a day, but a darn is premeditated poverty!"

FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington 23d October, 1831.

Accounts of the Marshals of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being [illegible] copies of final settlements with persons who have been employed by the Marshals in the [illegible] are requested to give information at this Department of the amount received by them, and of that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Oct. 26th [illegible] 3t

☞ To be published three times by the newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Patent Office, Oct. 24th 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State,
JOHN D. CRAIGE *Superintendent.*
Oct 24 1831 3t

☞ Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will plase to insert the above, three times, and furnish their accounts to the Patent Office.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, will, who is author, ised to make purchases at all times.

Sausbury, May 21. 72tf

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running [illegible] Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season

Her exceeding light draf of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of B[illegible]

J. B CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92 t
J. B. C.

ESTATE OF
DANIEL CLARY Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at November Sessions of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Daniel Clary, dec'd., I hereby request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come foward and make immediate payment.

JAS. DOUGHERTY. } *Admr.*
Nov. 25th, 1831. } *with the*
99tf } *W. anex'd*

State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1831.

NEWEL FORTNER and others vs Brinsh Barns and others: Petition for a distributive share. Whereas it is made to appear to the Court that Edward Barns, James Barns, Joshua Barns, Elijah Barns, Susannah Barns, Elizabeth Fortner, Alias Barns and Robert Mitchell or some of them are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given for six weeks in the Western Carolinian to said non residents that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wilkes at the Court House in Wilkesboro on the fifth Monday in January next, then and there, to make themselves parties to said petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte as to them and judgment and decree entered accordingly

6t6 R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

ATTENTION,

[illegible]

YOU [illegible] to the Town of Salisbury, on the first Saturday in January next, for the purpose of electing a second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Mepring By order of the Captain.

4t4 JOHN LEAZER, O. S

ATTENTION
ROWAN TROOP
Of Cavalry,

YOU will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the first Saturday in January next, for the purpose of electing a second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Mepring By order of the Captain.

4t4 JOHN LEAZER, O.S

A. TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public, as

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT.

He is provided with commodious warehouses for storing Cotton and other produce, and proposes making liberal advances, when requested. He will occupy one of the Brick Tenements East of the Planter's Hotel. A constant supply of

GROCERIES

will be kept on hand, and all orders from the country punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16th 1831. 600

HIRING OF NEGROES.

WILL be hired at the Court House door, in Salisbury, on Monday the 2nd day of January next for one year

SEVEN OR EIGHT,
Likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Frederick Ford dec'd.

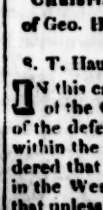
ALSO,

at the same time and place will be SOLD a likely young NEGRO BOY, about twenty one years of age, of good moral character belonging to said Estate. The said boy is stout and healthy and a good Farmer's Carpenter. Terms made known on the day of sale. 4 4

JOHN FORD *Admr*

Dr. A. Blumenau,

From Hanover in Europe, and lately from Philadelphia



RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself at the Mansion House in Salisbury, Rowan County, N Carolina. He graduated in Europe, served as surgeon in the Hospital after the battle of Waterloo, and was elected Ship Surgeon on his voyage to America, for three hundred passengers.

RECOMMENDATION.

I, the undesign, captain of the ship Amphitrite, from Amsterdam, lately arrived at this city with three hundred passengers, herewith certify that Dr. A. Blumenau, during the long voyage of 75 days, has treated the sick with the greatest care, and has proved himself in every respect, as a very humane man, and a skilful physician; and that out of seventy six, only two have died on the voyage.

FREDERICK RIDER.
PHILADELPHIA, &c.

I certify that the foregoing is correctly printed from the original Certificate, which is regularly attested before a Notary Public of Philadelphia.

BURTON CRAIGE, Editor, Salisbury N. C.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term, 1831.

CHRISTIAN LESH Administrator of Geo. Hauser, dec'd. vs. S. T. Hauser, & others: } Original Bill, to subject lands to the payment of debts.

IN this case it being shewn to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel T. Hauser, one of the defendants in this case does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed a Salisbury, that unless he appear at our next court of Equity, to be holden for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germanton on the third monday after the fourth monday in March next and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and the cause set down for hearing exparte.—Copy from minutes.

6t6 JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829 1y

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BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

New & Desirable,
Fall & Winter Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are [illegible] receiving and opening a fresh supply of [illegible] Fall and Winter Goods, which they have purchased in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

November 26 1831. 3m

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscribers have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' Prunella BOOTS, Ladies' half soled do; Ladies' best quality of Seal skin SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S Opera BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON.
Salisbury, Dec. 8th 1831 6t10

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wedesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22nd 1831. } J. SCOTT,
} A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A W Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22. 1831. 94 f

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded. also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO SCOTT *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER &Co.

W. J. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House

October 8th. 1831 90tf

VALUABLE
Catawba Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a petition filed in the Court of Equity for Lincoln county, by Isaac W. Hayne, Harriet Eloise and Sarah Hayne, infants, by their Guardian, and in obedience to a decree of said Court I shall sell, at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Lincolnton, on the 17th day of January next, (being Tuesday of the County Court,) a valuable Tract of Land, lying in said county near the Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river, containing about 320 acres.

The above land is represented to be first rate as to soil, and well timbered, with a small improvement, and, about 25 or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, would do well to view the premises, and attend the sale

Conditions.—one and two years credit bond and approved security required.

By order of the Court,
JNO. D HOKE, *Clerk and Master*
Nov 15, 1831 6t5

THE Subscriber proposes to open a school in Salisbury N. C. on Monday the 2nd of January 1832.

Rates of Tuition—For the various branches of an English Education $6 per session (of five months)

For all the branches, of a classical Education preparatory to admission into College $15 per session.

3t4 ROBERT ALLISON.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

GREAT GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

☞ N. B. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN M. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

6tf

SALISBURY TRACT *Depository.*

The Salisbury Auxiliary Tract Society, have just received at their depository a new supply of TRACTS, embracing all the Society's, publications from No. 1 to 253.—Which will be sold at the parent Societys prices viz. 12 pages for 1 cent, or 1200 pages for $1.

ALSO ON HAND,

16	Bound Volumes, 2 sorts,	$ 44cts.	per. vol.
10	Progressives to early piety	38	
10	Guide, Sacred Poetry	18	
2	do morocco,	37½	
10	Daily Text	12½	
2	do morocco,	31	
10	Manna Crumbs	12½	
2	do morocco,	31	
19	Dew Drops	10	
2	do morocco,	25	
100	Head Bills	1.00	
3	Doddridge's Rise & Progress	37½	
2	Baxter's Saints Rest	37½	
200	1st Series Children's Books,	50	
200	2d do	1.00	
100	3d do	1.50	
80	4th do	1.25	
50	5th do	1.50	
1	Sett Children's Vol.	1.62	

MICHAEL BROWN, Agt.
Dec. 9th 1831.

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits. JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.
Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock in the State Bank, of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W LONG.
Administrator of the
Estate of THOMAS
12t10 *OAKES, sen., dec'd.*

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicholemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office 86tf

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GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR [illegible] by the quire or ream. Cheap for Cash.